THE FARMER & GARDENER.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, SINCLAIR & MOORE, AND ROBERT SINCLAIR, JR.—EDITED BY R. P. ROBERTS.

No. 22. **BALTIMORE, MD. SEPTEMBER 27, 1836.** **Vol. III**

☞ This publication is the *successor* of the late AMERICAN FARMER, and is published at the office, on the *west side of Light, near Pratt street*, at FIVE DOLLARS *per annum*, payable in *advance*. All subscribers who pay in advance, will be entitled to 50 cents worth of any kinds of seeds, which will be delivered, or sent, to their order.

American Farmer Establishment.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1836.

THE HESSIAN FLY.

As the ravages of this insect during the late wheat season, were severely felt throughout our country, and the toil, labor and expense of thousands of high-minded and virtuous farmers were rendered comparatively unavailing by them, we feel inclined to publish every thing which may be written upon the subject, leaving it to the common-sense of our intelligent readers, to determine the relative degree of credit that should be attached to the theories and facts that may be adduced by the writers, pro and con, which may respectively appear. The most approved theory which has obtained credence in Europe goes to impress the belief that the Hessian Fly deposits its eggs upon the grain of wheat, and hence the recommendations of mediums of destruction to this insidious foe, by means of various *soaks*.

There are however other observing writers both in that country and this, who array numerous facts to show that the deposite of eggs is made on the lower joints of the stalk. In England it has been strongly recommended, by sensible agriculturists, to burn the *stubble*, and this same process is also recommended by Dr. Wm. L. Horton, of Harford county, Maryland. Whether the *ova* be deposited on the grain of wheat, or upon the stalk, it appears to us as being obviously the dictate of duty, that every possible agency which can, should be resorted to to put an end to an enemy so fruitful in destruction, and that wherever it be possible to do so, that the stubble should be burnt as recommended, and that in addition to this precaution, that it would be good policy to submit the seed wheat to some of the various soaks recommended, for whether the process of soaking will destroy the nit or egg, or no, there can be no doubt but that the germination of the seed, and the growth of the plant would be greatly accelerated,—and these results we all know are highly important to the young plants in the incipient stage of their growth, both as a protection from the insect tribe, and from winter-killing. We insert to-day a well written communication, which we copy from the Winchester Virginian, and ask for it a careful reading.

BREAD STUFFS.

Agents are said to have arrived in Liverpool and commenced buying up wheat for the American market. The Philadelphia Sentinel says that this, though of rare occurrence, has happened twice within the recollection of the editor.—*Balt. Amer.*

It will be seen by the above paragraph that the failure of the wheat crop in our country has given a spur to mercantile enterprize, and that the deficiency in our own crop will likely be made up by importations from Europe. This will act as a most seasonable relief to the people at large, while all the wheat which can thus be received cannot possibly prevent farmers from getting good prices for their produce; for of a verity there is no period within 30 years, that we recollect of, when there has been so marked a failure of the wheat crop,—and from our public as well as private advices, we are led to believe that the corn crop will prove nearly a failure, it being less than half an average one throughout the country. The rye crop, all admit, has likewise been a disastrous failure except in some districts, which are too limited in extent to exert any thing like a counteracting influence upon the general scarcity of bread-stuffs, that all apprehend.

Since penning tho above we find the following in the New York Journal of Commerce.

"PRICE OF BREAD STUFFS.—We would not needlessly interrupt the enjoyment of those who look forward to the next winter as a general starvation. But lest their dreams should be too suddenly broken we must call their attention to the facts contained in the last news from Europe respecting the price of bread stuffs there. We happen to know of an operation at Liverpool, by which 50,000 bushels of wheat are to be immediately forwarded to this country, and by the prices which are published, there is little doubt that much larger supplies will be soon forthcoming for the long continuance of high prices, the successful issue of the recent importations, and the fact, well ascertained, that our domestic supplies are inadequate to our wants, will give new confidence in future operations. Let us see at what prices we can be supplied.

"In Paris the price of bread is about 2 cents, and in London 3 cents per lb. We found a shilling loaf in New York yesterday to weigh 2lbs. 3 oz., which is nearly 6 cts. a pound. The price of wheat in Paris is 112 cents a bushel, and the price of flour $5 a barrel. In the ports of the Mediterranean, in London or Paris, the price of good wheat at Naples is 2s. 10d. sterling a bushel, or 65 cents. From any one of these places freight may be obtained at 33 cents per barrel on flour, and 12 1-2 cents per bushel on wheat, or about half the rate charged on transportation of the same articles from Rochester, and one-fourth of what is charged from Ohio. Fifty thousand bushels of corn have been received here from Ohio by one house, at a freight of 40 cents. The duty on flour is one dollar a barrel, and on wheat 25 cents a bushel. Wheat, therefore, can be imported from Naples and laid down in New York at 125 to 185 cents a bushel, all charges paid, and from a hundred other places at the same or a less price. Corn and rye are not burdened with a duty, and may be imported to great advantage. The countries of Europe and Asia afford *stores* of bread stuffs almost inexhaustible, so that the supplies for this country, if they should run to the highest possible quantity, could only affect prices in a very slight degree. Free trade will supply all our wants and the cost, with a liberal mercantile profit, will not carry prices above 150 cents for wheat, 100 cents for rye and indian corn, 50 cents for oats per bushel, and $7 50 for flour per bbl. So let the desponding cheer, for no one who is industrious and frugal need starve in 1836 or 1837.

The following which we also copy from the Baltimore American establishes the fact of the price of wheat being low at Maderia on the 3d ult.

Extract of a letter received in this city from Maderia, dated 3d August, 1836.

"Wheat by retail, 95 cts per bushel; do by cargo, 85 a 90 do; Indian Corn 70 a 75 cts. do."

We are truly glad to perceive the name of the Hon. Horace Binney, of Philadelphia, as President of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, in company with those of several gentlemen of the highest standing, as subordinate officers. It is proper that such men should lend the aid of their names to promote the success of such institutions. We are told that such is the enthusiasm of the Philadelphians on the subject of Horticulture, that the receipts of a single exhibition amounted to more than $1200—here there is scarcely enough received to pay current expenses.—*Baltimore American.*

(For the Farmer & Gardener.)

THE GRAPE CULTURE.

As there are many pro forma descriptions of the cost and the proceeds of a vineyard, I would like to add one to the number taken down from actual experiment, or from results which are obtained from the natural course of business added to an experience in the cultivation of the vine. I have overlooked descriptions of the cost and returns from a vineyard, which made my heart leap with joyful expectations, but experience shows that too much of these theoretical calculations is falsified. The following, I think, can be relied upon by any one proposing to cultivate the vine.

FIRST YEAR.

Cost of ground per acre $40 [or $20 to 30 for ground, and 10 to 20 for manure,]	$40
The Catawba, Isabella, Constantia, and other native vines throw out long shoots, with much foliage, and therefore, the rows are best about 9 feet apart, and each vine 5 feet apart in the row. This gives 996 vines on the acre, to obtain which, 1200 cuttings must be planted at $3 per hundred,	36
Planting, cultivation, &c.	20
Cost first year per acre,	96

SECOND YEAR.

Interest on first year, (nearly)	6
1000 rails for stakes, (chesnut or oak.) Chesnut rails last as stakes 12 years: oak rails about 8,	65
Fixing stakes, cultivation, bending,	20
	$187

THIRD YEAR.

Interest,	11
Cultivation,	10
	$208

Thus a vineyard will cost $208 per acre previous to its bearing. Now the building and fixtures necessary for making and preserving the wine are to be added. A vineyard of 5 acres will require a cellar of 30 feet, by 20, and at least a frame building the same size above the cellar of one story in height. A cellar and frame building of this kind will cost about $500. The vats and press will cost $150. Thus $650 must be added to $1040; the cost of five acres of vineyard amount to $1690: and divided by 5 we have $338 dollars as the expense of one acre of vineyard. And without a person has hands hired for other cultivation, and has horses, carts, ploughs and manure without hiring or buying, the expense per acre will considerably exceed $338.

As to the produce of a vineyard I think experience will henceforth demonstrate, that taking one year with another, not more than 200 gallons of wine can be pressed every vintage from one acre. For the last 5 years I doubt whether any vineyard has yielded even to that average amount: for in 1831 a heavy frost in May nipped the shoots just springing forth: in 1834 the same thing occurred to a greater degree: in 1835 the last year's wood was winter-killed to a great extent; and in 1836 the excessive rains in June when the vines were flowering have deprived the cultivator from one third to one half of his crop. Calculating the average expense per acre for ten years for propping, pruning, manuring, &c, the vines, and for gathering, pressing and fermenting the produce, together with the price of casks and other necessary and contingent outlays, we have per year about $60

To which add interest on the cost of vineyard, (338,) 20

$80

Thus $80 must be paid by the cultivator for 200 gallons of wine or 40 cts. per gallon. Now the cultivator should receive at least 100 per cent on all outlays, otherwise he had better cultivate wheat and corn which yield more than this amount without one half of the trouble of the vine. Therefore wine is not worthy the attention of the cultivator, without he can obtain 80 cents per gallon for it when new, and about 100 cents when kept 2 or 3 years.

Now the best *Catawba* wine 3 years old is worth $1 per gallon to make it, and I am certain that for wholesomeness and fine flavor this kind of wine is better worth a dollar the gallon than 9-10ths of the wine of the same price to be found in the wholesale wine stores. I mention particularly the Catawba, because that variety of grape seems to me to be the hardiest, and to make a wine of better body and flavor than any other kind, and in this opinion I am supported by the declarations of the late Major *Adlum*, who for many years experimented with a number of varieties of grape vines. A three years old Catawba wine is certainly a bevesage of a very superior kind; but excellent wine can be made out of the *Bland*, *Isabella*, and *Alexander*.

The conclusion I draw are these, that if 80 cents a gallon cannot be obtained for wine the cultivator had better employ his capital in raising grain. This statement will make theoretical calculators start, but, it will be borne out by the experience of

A PRACTICAL MAN.

NEW-YORK CROPS—EARLY FROST—DRILL HUSBANDRY, &c.

THREE HILLS FARM, NEAR ALBANY, Sept. 17th, 1836.

To the Editor of the Farmer & Gardener—

SIR:—Since I saw you at Baltimore last spring I have relinquished the hotel in the city and retired to my farm, three and an half miles west, on the great western turnpike.

The season, so far, has been remarkably cold and inauspicious. The spring was very backward and wet, which rendered it impossible to get in our seed as early as we could wish by about two or three weeks. Owing to the extreme wet, my corn and potatoes, in low ground, rotted and did not vegetate. To this succeeded a severe drought which has retarded the growth of corn and root crops, generally, and to cap the climax, on the 21st of August we had a frost severe enough to nip the tops of our corn in the low places, as well as beans, potatoes and pumpkin vines. On the 24th we had another frost, which froze the tops of young clover. On the 2d inst, we had another slight frost, since which we have had warm and pleasant weather, with an occasional shower of rain, which has given our pastures a green and healthy appearance.

We were much favored, however, in having good weather in harvesting our hay and grain. My barley turned out well, having, for the first time, put it in with a drill, which I conceive superior to the common practice of sowing broadcast. The broadcast system is a less perfect and less economical mode of cultivation than that of drilling; for the seed cannot be deposited in the soil with the same exactness, in regard to depth and regularity. With the drill, any desired quantity of seed may be sowed to the acre. In light and open soils, drilling has the important advantage of giving the grain a *good hold* of the ground, and giving all the seed the same depth of soil, by which the frost is prevented from throwing out the plants in spring, or the wind from loosening the roots. I used the Norfolk drill, figured in Loudon's Encyclopedia of Agriculture, No. 340. It sows eleven rows at once, about four inches asunder, drawn by two horses, one before the other. It cannot be used on a very uneven or hilly surface, nor where the soil is too full of stones or stumps. It is also used for putting in Broom Corn, Mangold Wurtzel, Beets, Carrots, Ruta Baga, and any other small seeds, placing the rows at any required distance, from four inches to six feet.

My Oats grew too rank and large to yield well, much of it having lodged before heading.

Potatoes have suffered very much from the drought, of course the produce will not be great, more particularly those planted late.

My Corn promises a fair crop, notwithstanding all the difficulties it has had to encounter, viz. wet, cold, grub, wire-worm, crows and frost.

I forgot to mention, in turn, that my hay-crop was a good one, having got in one hundred and thirty-seven large loads, supposed to be at least one hundred tons of good hay.

Although my pastures have been poor in consequence of the severe drought, my cattle and sheep have done well. My Down sheep are, as usual this time of the year, quite fat. My Bakewell or New Leicesters are also in fine condition. I have sold all my Down bucks except a few lambs—I have two three-year, one yearling, and six Bakewell buck lambs and twenty-five ewes for sale. I have also ten "old fashioned" merino bucks, descended from the famous stock of the late Chancellor Livingston and Col. Humphrey, some of them having sheared in June 7½ lbs. of clean washed wool, worth from 60 to 70 cents per lb.

The cuts I promised you shall be forwarded as soon as I can collect them together.

I am now engaged in building my Piggery, which, when completed, I think will combine more convenience and economy than any one I have seen or heard of. It is 120 feet long—in the centre of which is a boiling house 20 by 25 feet, containing a granary in the second story and a vegetable cellar underneath. That part designed for the pens are 50 by 18 feet. The pens will be 8 by 13 feet, with a passage in front of four feet, besides the feeding trough. Should it meet my expectations, I intend to give a draw-

ing, with a description of the same, so that others may profit by my experience.

Respectfully, yours,

CALEB N. BEMENT.

From the Virginian.

HESSIAN FLY AGAIN.

Messrs. Editors:—In reading the Virginian of the 6th instant, I observed a dissertation upon the subject of the Hessian Fly, written over the signature of "A Farmer"—from whose views on that subject I must beg leave to differ. The writer alluded to says, the fly deposites the eggs or nits on the apex or tip of the grain of wheat—and that a certain degree of moisture and warmth, when the wheat begins to vegetate in the ground, brings those eggs or nits to life, as small worms or maggots, in which state they destroy our crops. Query—How, or by what process is this maggot, egg, or nit, translated from the grain of wheat (the tip of it, as described by the writer) to the position and location they invariably occupy until they take wings and fly away? By whom was the nit, egg or maggot, ever seen to move except involuntarily, before they had gone through the flaxseed or chrysalis state?—thence assuming wings preparatory to its basking in the sun (apparently its genial element); then, according to the law of its nature, after sporting awhile in all the spirit and merriment of nuptial frolic, deposites its eggs or nits, and thus provides for a continuance of its progeny.

I will now state to my brother farmers my views concerning the manner in which, and the place where, the fly deposites its eggs.—it is emphatically on the *blade* of the wheat, (after it has been out of the ground for several days).—When the wheat first comes up, it has only one straight and pointed stalk or spire; in a few days one blade unfolds itself upon one side of the stalk, and shortly after another blade appears from the other side, a little higher up the stalk than the first—each of them inclining off from the stalk and spreading themselves out, leaving a small orifice or vacancy between the stalk and the blade. The under parts of those blades are perfectly smooth, and no ways calculated to receive the eggs or nits of the fly in safe keeping; if they were washed off by the dews or rains they would fall immediately upon the ground and perish. Hence, by instinct, they know better than to deposite their eggs here. The upper part of the blades above described are fluted, with several beautiful flutes or cresses; and in those little flutes or cresses the fly deposites the eggs or nits—precisely such eggs or nits as "A Farmer," describes as deposited on the tip of the grain of wheat—very small brown specks, requiring the aid of spectacles to an eye advancing in age to see them, though very perceptible to a young and vigorous one.

The eggs or nits thus deposited on the upper part of the blade, the first heavy dew or shower of rain, are carried down between the blade and the stalk to the position where they are always to be found, between the blade and the lower joint of the stalk of wheat. Below the lower joint they are never seen. Last fall, as soon as my wheat came up, (having sowed pretty early,) or rather as soon as the two first blades were formed, I put on my spectacles, took off the blades carefully, examined them, and found in these little flutes from ten to fifty eggs or nits—marked the location of those stalks of wheat from whence I had taken the blades, leaving some standing with eggs or nits in abundance on them. In a few days I returned to the spot, (a little rain had fallen in the meantime,) and upon examining the blades which were full of eggs on my first visit, found none; but upon stripping down the blade, I found they had been washed down between the blade and stalk to the lower joint of the wheat, where we at all times find them when they are in being.

There is no mistake in the above history of this destructive insect; and from the description given of the appearance of the egg or nit of this fly by "A Farmer," I am willing to believe they may also deposite as he states. But I should feel myself very secure from their ravages or depredations, were they invariably and universally to deposite their eggs on the tip of the grain of wheat, because I should be sure they would perish with the grain of wheat, which certainly rots and disappears altogether.

The grain is frequently put into the earth at seed time from 1 to 4, 5 or 6 inches deep; the sprout pushes itself through the earth, leaving the grain where it was deposited, and the eggs or nits of the fly with it—and consequently they must perish—all, at least, that are deposited on the grain. The germinating principle of the wheat is principally to be found and sustained under the influence of heat and moisture; hence we find the joint of the wheat (the lower joint) is formed near the surface of the earth; it seeks no connection with the grain of wheat. The grain of wheat having sent up above the surface one sprout, it has done its office, and, as before stated, dies and rots. New roots and new sprouts are now formed in abundance, from the germ which is now formed near the surface of the earth, entirely cut off and disconnected from the original progenitor, which returns to mother earth.

I conclude from the above history of this insect, which I have no doubt is a correct one, that in vain may we seek a remedy by washing, soaking, scalding, or any other application which may be made to the grain: yet, in proportion to the quantity and the fitness of character of the stimuli used in the washing, soaking or rolling, or whatever way applied, in the same proportion will the plant of wheat be invigorated, and thereby better prepared to resist the action of the fly. The remedy against the ravages of the fly, I believe, is only to be found in stimulating the land to early and quick action. Let the farmers turn their attention more to their farm-yards—manure their lands better—and then, with the blessing of Heaven (early and late rains), we shall be more successful in cropping.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Farmers in the neighboring counties who have any thing fit to bring to market, from a corn-field negro to a sweet potato, should hasten hither. If a high price be an inducement, they have seldom had such encouragement to come, and nothing edible, potable or wearable, can come amiss.

Newbern, N. C. Spectator.

To the Editor of the Tennessee Farmer—

Grant me space in your columns to communicate to the public the results of my experience in farming. I have been trying to farm for twenty years, nineteen of which, I persisted in my own course, unaided by agricultural papers or by any systematic rule; consequently my improvements were small. The last year I subscribed for the Tennessee Farmer, and searched, read and examined it, and other authors,—entirely turning my attention to *Book Farming*—and I freely acknowledge, that the improvements I have made during that period, have far exceeded those of the nineteen previous years: and I return you my sincere thanks for your aid—though I have not acquired all my knowledge from your paper alone, yet I have been materially benefitted by it, inasmuch as it begat in me a spirit of enterprise and a desire for improvement. As I have derived great benefit from the knowledge and experience of others, I think it my duty in return to furnish them with the results of my experience, soliciting an enlightened community to pursue an improved and systematic course of agriculture, assuring them, that they will find the profits resulting therefrom amply sufficient to compensate them for their labor and toil. I must, however, confine my remarks to a few only of my experiments.

In the year 1822, I purchased a farm of 354 acres, 125 of which was cleared. The land was once good second rate land, but was now completely worn out. Being greatly indebted for my farm, the idea of improving the cleared land never entered into my mind; but I set to work opening fresh land, until I had enlarged my cleared land to 225 acres: this I continued to cultivate in corn, until a part of it was so far exhausted, that I could no longer cultivate this crop profitably.

In the spring of 1833, I planted two acres of my land in corn, (this two acres was about equal to the balance of my cleared land) on which I raised 20 bushels to the acre; the corn was worth 25 cents per bushel, amounting to $10; the cost of cultivating was $7, which left me a profit of $3. The following year it remained uncultivated. The next fall I sowed it in wheat. The following spring I hauled out ten tons of good stable manure, which I spread over one acre. At harvest I gathered from the two acres nineteen bushels of good wheat, which brought me the sum of $16.62½. The cost of the crop, I estimated at $6.62½. The manure say was worth $10, which brings the account out even. In the spring I sowed orchard grass and clover seed. The succeeding spring I sowed over the grass a quantity of plaster and ashes; the result was, from the manured acre I mowed 5 loads of hay; from the one not manured, I mowed 2 loads; each load was worth at least $5, consequently, the manured acre yielded me $25 worth of hay, the unmanured acre only $10 worth. The cost of harvesting the manured acre was $1 50, plaster, &c. 50 cents, making $2. Profit, 5 loads of hay at $5 per load, $25, leaving a clear profit of $23 on the manured acre. The cost of harvesting the unmanured acre was 75 cents; plaster, &c.

50 cents; making $1 25. Profit, 2 loads of hay at $5 per load, 10 dollars, clear profit on this acre only $8 75—difference of profit in one year in favor of the manured acre, $14 25.

I have this year made three experiments in my wheat field to ascertain what kind of manure is best suited for wheat. I applied barn yard manure to one spot, barn manure and lime mixed on another spot, and on a third spot, I applied lime alone. I have tried other experiments with barn manure, and from my experience I am fully persuaded, that lime or calcareous manure is the best for wheat. I am about trying the efficacy of clover and buckwheat, ploughed down, as a manure. I intend sowing wheat in the clover, and rye in the buckwheat field.

To furnish putrescent, or animal manures for all our worn-out fields would require immense labor and expense. If lime will answer the same purpose—and I believe it will*—we should not much longer complain of poor land; for in this country, we have an abundance of the best limestone and timber—and now, all that is wanting is knowledge and industry in the preparation and application of it to our lands; in both of these particulars, we must admit we are sadly deficient. We have but two alternatives, either to improve our lands, or to sell and go west, where Providence has furnished a richer soil.

Suppose, for a moment, my whole farm to be as rich and as well cultivated as that one acre, (and I might have had it so if I had began to improve when I first purchased) what would be the profit of it yearly? If on that one acre I made a profit of only $30, (and I am satisfied I will make more when the second crop is taken) my whole 225 acres would then yield me a profit of $6,750, a sum greater than I can sell the farm for, and more than I have ever made on it since I owned it.

But suppose a clover crop to be twice as valuable as any other, I would still have $3,375. I will now deduct one-half of that amount for pasture land and failure of crops, &c., and I would still have a profit of $1,687. I will now suppose that $687 will be required to defray the expenses of the farm, I would still have a yearly profit of $1000.

I will now give you a short account of my profit and loss for a few years.

Not being able to work myself, and having no force of my own, I am necessarily compelled to have my work done by hired hands. After I became unable to labor myself, I found that my hired hands were sinking money for me. I then resolved to keep a strict account of all my farming operations. At the end of the first year, I found, on balancing the account, that I was $163 in debt. I examined the account, and endeavored to ascertain, if possible, where the fault lay. I satisfied myself sufficiently to make a second trial; accordingly, I dismissed my manager and some of the hands, and employed a more faithful and industrious manager, determined, if possible, to profit by past experience. At the end of the next year, when my books were compared, I found I had made a profit of $93, a sum not half sufficient to pay the interest of the money I had laid out. A third trial is now going on, with the same manager, but more immediately under my own supervision, aided by all the knowledge I have been able to acquire from agricultural papers and other sources. I cannot yet make a fair estimate of the profits, but from present appearances, I think I shall realize near $500. Is it not astonishing to see the number of persons who subsist by farming entirely, still continue the old land-killing system, when such profitable results are to be expected from an improved mode of tillage?

Farming is both a pleasant and profitable employment, if properly carried on. The experience of thousands have taught us this, and any thing I could say, would not make it more clear.

I have been asked by some, "what use have we for Rail Roads? our population can consume all the surplus which we now have." I answer, if we had Rail Roads, the amount would be increased to a vast extent; our interests would become more united, and the danger of a disunion proportionably lessened.

A few words more to my brethren of the plough in East Tennessee. From the great irregularitiy of our surface, we have a great diversity of soils and climate, requiring the greatest agricultural skill, to ensure its full developments. Clover and lime, judiciously used as a manure, will produce beneficial results, far beyond the expectation of those who have never tried them. Arouse then, brethren, to the improvement of your land, and be assured, you will reap a reward, amply sufficient to compensate you for your labor.

WM. PEEPLES.

---

*We would caution friend Peeples against an exclusive reliance on lime for manure, valuable as it unquestionably is. Nothing can justify the neglect of animal and vegetable manures, without the application of which, the permanent fertility of land cannot be obtained—but when united with the use of lime, the effect will no doubt equal his expectations: but in both cases it must not be forgotten, that to ensure profitable results judicious tillage is indispensable.—*Editor.*

[From the Silk Culturist.]

Mobile, Alabama, June 12th, 1836.

Mr. Comstock—Sir: I have received, and read with great attention and pleasure, your "Silk Culturist," for the last year. It is replete with useful and practical information, in relation to silk culture and manufacture. The progress made in Connecticut, and adjoining states, is a sure guarantee of success.

The south is also greatly interested in this matter, and I am under the impression that we possess some advantages over the north in point of climate; but taking into consideration the difference in the price of labor, it may make things equal. I observe that you give notice to the societies formed and to be formed in your state, that persons are entitled to receive instructions from your company. Is it possible that the enterprising young men of your state can neglect such an opportunity of receiving instruction, in a branch of industry promising such golden harvests as is offered by your company? For if the culture of silk be not sufficiently extended in the northern states to give employment to thousands of your young men and women, who are or may be skilled in rearing the silk worm, and the reeling of silk, the period is at hand when the south will require their services and talents, which will command from 8 to 1200 dollars per annum, as the wages of ordinary gardeners are now from 6 to 800 per annum, and difficult to be had at any price.

I am myself an adventurer in this field of enterprise, believing as I do that the culture of silk will in a few years surpass in profit any other branch of agriculture, notwithstanding the high price of cotton. I believe also, that our planters will find it for their interests make to extensive plantations of the Mulberry, and rent them to persons who may be skilled in the management of the silk worm.

The Morus Multicaulis grows here most luxuriantly, and is never injured by the frost. It is propagated with the greatest facility at any season of the year, even before branches become ligneous, they will strike root and throw out foliage.

Layers may also be made at any season, by cutting the branch intended for laying off, and running the knife 4 or 5 inches along the pith of the twig, place this on the ground, and in 80 days it will have fibrous roots 6 inches long. It may then be severed from the parent plant, and divided at the place where the cut was made, leaving each a part of the roots; this will give two rooted plants, which, if three experiments prove any thing you will find that the layer whose order of nature is *reversed* will give from 7 to 9 plants more than that whose direct ascension of sap has not been obstructed.

My plants, 3 years old, have produced seed this year, but rather sparingly; indeed the full grown fruit does not contain more than three seeds, and it is very difficult to gather it, as it falls as soon as ripe; and the least wind causes it to drop before it arrives at maturity. My cuttings put out this year, and are now 4 feet high and the foliage so large as to bend them to the ground. I therefore take off a part of the leaves that the plant may attain its altitude, which is from 10 to 12 feet the first year. The Morus Multicaulis may be so trained as to produce the most beautiful effect in the parterre; and being entirely free from the attacks of all insects, is exceedingly desirable, as children may be suffered to play beneath its branches without fear of injury from the bite or sting of any noxious insect.

Most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
CHESTER ROOT.

[From the Northampton Courier.]

CULTURE OF SILK.

From the correspondence of Gen. Tallmadge, it appears:

1. That one great source of national wealth of France, is the product of the Vineyard, under the culture of the husbandman—and the Silk worm under the fostering care of the wife.

2. That in *Italy*, partially, and chiefly in *France*, the culture of Silk is carried on by private and individual industry.

3. That a damp climate is injurious to the

silk worm—and that the culture of silk does not prosper *near the ocean*.

4. That France does not produce one-half of the raw silk which she manufactures. Her population is so dense that she cannot furnish sufficient space for mulberry trees.

5. That the warm dry summers of the inland parts of the United States are admirably fitted for the culture of silk in families, and that we shall succeed in it. *That when the leaves of different kinds of mulberries are mixed together, the worms will select and gather the Chinese mulberry.*

6. That in Europe the mulberry trees are cut off and kept dwarf, for the convenience of gathering leaves.

7. That although the Chinese mulberry is vastly superior to any other for feeding silk worms, yet from the inaptitude of French farmers to change habits, there are comparatively but few of Chinese mulberry set out in France. At this time, there are probably growing in America more Chinese mulberry than in all Europe. Even after the experience of ages, Europeans are said to act more from usage and habit, than skill and experience. The demand for mulberry in America is so great, that the French this year have sold us 100 trees where they had set out 10 for their own use.

Remarks on the foregoing.

If silk is one of the greatest sources of national wealth to France, and not land enough to grow its mulberry, and are necessitated to import raw silk, why cannot the culture become of equal importance to the wealth and prosperity of these United States, where we have land enough and to spare.

If in some parts of Europe the culture of silk is *chiefly* done in families and by private individuals, why cannot we do the same ourselves?—"We can and we will do it." It has already been done in Mansfield, Ct.; they have no special act of government to enable them to do it, yet they annually make and sell over 30,000 dollars worth of silk, all made in families. Even the town of Northampton, Mass., has one enterprising gentleman, who removed from Mansfield some forty or fifty years since, and brought with him a portion of the *silk habit*, and has, we are told, from only a few trees manufactured annually for 40 years not less than 75 dollars worth of sewing silk. This has been done in a *silent* and *unostentatious* manner, like other domestic employments, not sung in verse, or known scarcely a stone's throw from his residence. But how different at this time! Now, Northampton takes a prominent stand—is the very focus of silk culture,—possessing the knowledge and information necessary and requisite to the prosperity of the silk business.

If a damp location and the sea air be unfavorable to the health of the silk worm, there is plenty of room, high and dry, in the interior sections of every state in the Union, exempt from that evil. Where elevated dry soil and pure air abounds, therefore let not these advantages be neglected.

If the territory of France is so much covered with inhabitants that there is not spare room for mulberry trees sufficient for the silk manufactured there, we trust that America can never urge that as an apology, why we should not raise all the silk needed for our national use, but we hope the enterprising spirit of our people will yet enable them to export many millions to other nations instead of importing annually as we now do, about *seventeen millions* worth of silk materials. Of course, so much cash must be sent out of the country, every year to pay for it. That silk worms will select the *Chinese* in preference to any other kind of mulberry, has been well attested, and from its use more silk is obtained.

Now if we have one of the most favorable climates for the culture of silk, let us not sleep as do others, but spread the mulberry throughout our fertile vallies, and cover our granite hills.—Improve these sources of wealth which are within the grasp of yankee industry and perseverance, and instead of wandering to the "far west" in pursuit of what all cannot obtain, let us go ahead, well harnessed with silken cords, and raise an abundance of that nourishment for the silk worm, the Chinese mulberry, which is necessary to speed the reel and shuttle, whether done in family or factories.

It is a singular fact, that while in Europe, and even in China, the *garden of silk*, experience has convinced cultivators of the expediency of heading them down or cutting off the mulberry every year, for the convenience of gathering foliage,—that, at the *same* time, we have adopted the *same* method, not only for the same purposes, but also for augmenting the foliage, propagating the trees, and as a certain and sure protection from the severity of the climate.

As Europeans are trammelled by the habits and customs of their predecessors, so are we.—We have our corn and other crops, the culture of which has been transmitted from father to son ever since the settlement of the country; and having such veneration for our father's habits of industry and sameness of crops, although twice the profits might be had from other crops. But these prejudices are fast giving way to the light of science and agricultural improvements, aided by the press and publications of the day.

SILK CABINET.

A new invention for brick making has been patented by one Sawyer. The bricks are made by it from dry clay, and are said to be superior to the common kind in beauty, strength and durability. The texture is much closer than that of the common brick, so that the article absorbs less water, takes paint much better, not requiring more than one-half necessary in the old way, and stands fire much longer. The frost likewise does not operate on it, and brick are turned out of the new machine, at one-half the expense, or less, than by any other mode now in use.

Pennsylvania paper.

A PROMISING SILK COMPANY.

The Massachusetts Silk Company was incorporated at the last session of the Massachusetts Legislature, with a capital of $150,000. On receiving the Act of Incorporation, they immediately organized and chose Mr Joseph R. Newell, of the New England Agricultural Warehouse, President.

They subsequently purchased the fine farm in Framingham, lately belonging to Col. N. Fisk, containing 136 acres, and have made an addition of about 25 acres, by purchasing an adjoining lot. They have 78,300 white mulberry trees, 7,300 of the Morus Multicaulis, now in a flourishing condition, on the farm, besides a seed bed of 2 acres sown to White and Chinese Mulberry trees.

The Morus Multicaulis trees, on replanting were laid so that the propagation therefrom will triple or quadruple. Between the rows of trees, potatoes were this season cultivated, and the overseer estimates that he shall produce upwards of 1000 bushels. 45 tons of hay were cut from the farm this season, from ground not yet broken up and employed in the culture of the mulberry trees.

From the above, which was furnished us in substance from Mr. Brown, Treasurer of said Company, as well as from personal inspection of the Farm, &c. we are happy to perceive that the affairs of the Massachusetts Silk Company wear a promising aspect. On the 1st inst. the editor, in company with a number of other stockholders in the concern, made an excursion from Boston to Framingham, on the Worcester Rail Road, to view the above mentioned premises. We were much pleased with the Farm, and its improvements. The situation is pleasant, about two miles from the Rail Road; the soil a light fertile loam, precisely adapted to the culture of the mulberry. At each end is a swamp from which mud in any quantity may be taken, and will prove valuable for manure. In short, every thing on and about the premises exceeded our expectations, and the little stock we hold in said *Massachusetts Silk Company*, has (in our estimation) risen a hundred per cent. in value since we viewed the Company-Farm, and learned its natural advantages and capabilities of improvements, and perceived that every object relating to silk culture indicated correct management.—*New Eng. Farmer.*

SILK CULTURE IN KENTUCKY.

Extract of a letter from one of our subscribers in Danville, Kentucky:

"I, as well as many others in our state, are engaging in the culture of silk. Some silk has been raised in our state for 12 or 14 years, from the native mulberry, which is very abundant, and makes silk of good quality. I have from 25 to 30,000 plants of the white mulberry growing from the seed sown last spring. They are very flourishing, and I have no doubt but will do well in our climate. I shall procure a few thousand of the Morus Multicaulis this fall and next spring, and extend my native mulberries to several thousands, believing, from some little experience and observation, that as good silk can and has been made from that tree as we ordinarily see in the market. I shall feed from 4 to 600,000 worms next year on the native mulberry, which is the best evidence I can give of my confidence of its answering every purpose, and making silk of good quality."—*Gen. Farmer.*

From the Genesee Farmer.

LIME.

An additional fact in relation to the fertilizing quality of lime seems to be rendered very proba-

ble, if not certain, by some experiments which have been recently made in this town. A Mr. Moore in digging a well hit upon a formation of soft or friable limestone combined with fossil shells of great diversity of formation. Specimens were sent in different directions and there was but one opinion among those who tasted them, that it was a limestone formation. A bed of gypsum is very valuable. Mr. Moore and his neighbors appeared determined to believe that they had discovered a valuable gypsum formation on their farms. They sent wagon loads to Plaster mills and Grist mills, and caused what they pronounced gypsum to be spread on a great number of fields, during last fall and this spring.—The results have been in every instance that the clover, wheat and spring crops have been essentially benefitted by the application; and Mr. Moore and his neighbours still believe the substance which they are selling as gypsum surpasses in efficacy, either the Wheatland or Cayuga plaster. That this formation is equally efficacious with the plaster which is generally used in this section of the State, there seems no reason to doubt, and that it is a limestone formation is beyond the possibility of doubt.

It is impossible that the mechanical operation of grinding or pulverizing crude or unburnt limestone, renders it equally fertilizing with gypsum?

It appears difficult to avoid this difference.—Mr. Moore has erected a wind-mill,—is digging and vending what he calls plaster, in great quantities; and the farmers from hundreds of experiments entertain the most entire confidence in its efficacy.

With a view of obtaining some additional facts on this subject, which in its present stage, is a little perplexing, a person called on Mr. Moore with a vial of muriatic acid in his pocket. Mr. Moore showed him specimens of Chittenango, Cayuga, Phelpstown, and Wheatland plaster—each of these specimens effervesced on the application of the acid. This fact seems to add to the perplexity of the subject, and would appear to indicate that we are using (and certainly deriving great benefit from the use) a certain description of limestone but which is not gypsum. If this is a fact it goes to confirm the idea that limestone in a pulverized state is equally fertilizing with gypsum.

The subject is important to the farming interest, and certainly merits further investigation. It would not be difficult to erect machinery which which would crush the hardest limestone and prepare it for grinding in a common plaster mill.

Worth Remembering.—We have been informed by a gentleman who has had practical proof of its success, of a new mode of keeping fruits fresh for the table, as grapes, plums, &c. a long time after they have been gathered. It is simply to alternate them in layers with cotton batting, in clean stone jars, and to place them in a chamber secure from frost. The discovery was accidental. A servant maid in the family of Wm. Morey, of Union Village, Washington county, about to visit her friends, secured a quantity of plums in this way, to preserve them till her return. They were found to have kept in excellent condition, long after this fruit had disappeared in the garden. From the hint thus afforded, Mr. Morey, Mr. Holmes, and one or two neighbors, laid down grapes in this manner last fall, and they enjoyed the luxury of fresh, fine flavored fruit through the winter, until the early part of March.—*Cultivator.*

Caution to Sheep-Breeders.—Several instances having recently occurred in the neighbourhood of Higham, of lambs having died suddenly, it has been discovered, upon opening them, that it has been owing to their imbibing wool with their milk, and which may easily be prevented, by cutting off the loose wool near the teats of the ewes in due time.—*Yankee Farmer.*

New Plough.—We have received notice, (says the Cultivator,) of a material improvement in the plough, made by Thos. Midford, of Hyde Park. The advantages of this improvement, over the common plough, are represented by our correspondent to consist.—1st, In requiring but half the power of a common plough to propel it. 2d, The facility with which it may be regulated, as to breadth and depth of furrow-slice. 3d, In requiring no one to hold or guide it, except to enter it at the ends of the furrow, which may be done by the team-boy. And 4th, In performing the work better than any ploughman can do it with the common plough. Such are the advantages, as represented to us. If it possesses half of them, Mr. Midford has effected an important improvement.

To promote the growth of Trees.—Some separate the dry bark of fruit and forest trees, to promote their growth and prevent the bark binding too much. This disfigures the tree, making seams in the trunk, and makes it grow in angles. The best way is, when the sap is forced up by warmth of spring, to scrape off all the scaly particles of the dead bark, and wash the trees repeatedly during the week with soap-suds, &c.—Trees of considerable age will then have a youthful appearance, be more thrifty; and, in case of fruit trees, the fruit will make more cider than that grown on scurvy moss-grown trees.

Put cinders, bones, and stones, about the roots of pear-trees; it will increase their growth one-third, and save them from blight.—*Genesee Farmer.*

Antidote against Mice.—Mr. Mackdonald, of Scalps, in the Hebrides, having some time ago, suffered considerably by mice, put at the bottom, near the centre, and the top of each of his stacks of grain, as they were raised, 3 or 4 stalks of wild mint, with the leaves on, gathered near a brook in a neighboring field, and never after had any of his grain consumed. He then tried the same experiment with his cheese, and articles kept in store, and often injured by mice, and with equal effect, by laying a few leaves, green or dry, on the articles to be preserved.

Potatoes for Swine.—Select a warm early piece of ground near your hog pen, of about a quarter of an acre, more or less, and having made it rich with hog or horse manure, plant it with early potatoes, which will probably answer to begin to dig in July, these will, especially if steamed or boiled, be found useful in bringing forward fattening hogs before Indian corn is ripe.

Preservation of Apples.—The following valuable observations, contained in a letter from Noah Webster, esq. have been published in the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository:

"It is the practice of some persons to pick apples in October, and first spread them on the floor of an upper room. The practice is said to render apples more durable by drying them. But I can affirm this to be a mistake. Apples allow remaining so long on the trees as safety from the frost will admit, should be taken directly from the tree to close casks, and kept as dry and cool as possible. If suffered to lie on the floor for weeks, they wither and lose their flavor without acquiring any additional durability. The best mode of preserving apples for spring use, I have found to be the putting them in dry sand as soon as picked. For this purpose I dry sand in the heat of the summer, and late in October put down the apples in layers, with a covering of sand upon each layer. The singular advantages of this mode of treatment are these: 1. The sand keeps the apples from the air, which is essential to their preservation. 2. The sand checks the evaporation of the apples, thus preserving their full flavor—at the same time any moisture yielded by the apples (and some there will be) is absorbed by the sand, so that the apples are kept dry, and all mustiness is prevented. My pippins in May and June are as fresh as when first picked; even the ends of the stems look as if just separated from the twig."

ON CURING TOBACCO.

To the Editor of the Farmers' Register.

I ought before to have redeemed a pledge I gave in a former communication, that I would, in due time say something upon the subject of curing tobacco. But the great draught on my time, which it is unnecessary here to state in detail, has prevented it. And, indeed, there are so many cultivators who eclipse me, and (by close personal attention, which I cannot give on account of the extent of my business,) understand the minutiæ of it better than I do, that I really feel some delicacy in the attempt. I will nevertheless endeavor to explain the general principles upon which the process ought to be carried on, which, in truth, is nearly all that can be done in the compass of a communication not too long to be read. It may be of some use to those who are novices in the business.

In the first place I will remark, that the sap in tobacco contains more oil than any plant with which I am acquainted. The whole art, then consists in evaporating the water from it, so as to leave it in the purest possible state, and in the greatest quantity. To effect this, it is all-important to let it be as ripe as possible before it is cut. I believe it may be assumed that nine out of ten cut too soon, though the number of them has been diminishing, since the dealers in the article have taken up the habit of admonishing them. The first step it takes is to assume yellow spots. This should begin in the field, if it does not for so much as to make it necessary to save it from destruction, and many are induced to cut it for this

cause, when perhaps a change of weather, from wet to dry, might stop it, as it frequently does.—But this question can only be settled by observation and reflection. Although it assumes the yellow spots in the field, it is still proper to let it stand two, three, or four days according to circumstances of heat and moisture in the atmosphere, when if it ripened green in the field, which it will sometimes do, it should begin to assume these yellow spots in the house. The firing should then commence in a very small way, and be very gradually increased for several days, till it will bear such a degree of heat as will cure the thin parts of the leaf, and the small fibres. It should then rest a day or more, to allow the stems and large fibres to diffuse the sap which is in them, and afford an opportunity to evaporate the water, and leave the oil in the leaf where it ought to be. But when the process of firing is commenced, the tobacco should never be allowed to get in high order till the stems are cured. After this is done in great measure, it is well to let it rest again, and send out the remaining sap to gain as much oil as possible in the thinner parts of the leaf. Let it be noted, that whenever the tobacco suffers for want of fire, it will be known by the "strutting" of the leaf, which should never be suffered after it is first "limbered" by the sun when it is cut. The strutting of the stem is produced by the flowing back of the sap from the leaf into the stem which it has a tendency to do when it requires heat. It is this which impoverishes the leaf along the stems. During the early part of the process of curing, care should be taken to let it have air, otherwise it will sweat, and the oil will be cooked in the water, instead of the water being evaporated from it. To this end it should be hung thin, say, in large tobacco, not more than nine plants on a stick, and the sticks 8 or 9 inches apart at least, according to the size of the tobacco. During the first resting spell indicated above, if house-room be scarce, it may be re-hung by putting the plants from four sticks on three, or three upon two as the case may be. This saves room and fire too.

The reasoning above is to show the necessity of heat in curing. As far as the sun can be substituted for fire, it is proper to use it, more especially when it is first cut, when it should be kept on a scaffold as long as it is safe from rain. But when there is a very full crop for the hands, it is hazardous to trust too much out at once. The judicious planter will regulate this by circumstances. I once saw a crop of eight hogsheads sell for nearly double the price of similar tobacco, because it was cured by natural instead of artificial heat, in houses entirely open (as it was said) on the south side, the weather being very favorable for the object. It is unnecessary to state that the manufacturers prefer that which is cured with as little fire as possible. It is difficult, however, to cure a large crop without a good deal of fire. It may be well to observe, that tobacco, like bacon, is cured in a variety of ways, by different persons, while some will be good in each way.

There is little doubt that the foregoing observations will be criticised by some who may perhaps understand the subject better than I do. If so, my object will be attained by eliciting the practice of others. Something may be gained by adopting parts of each, or letting each pass for what it is worth.

While I have dwelt on the quantity of oil contained in tobacco, I have said nothing of another ingredient which it contains in large proportion, viz. saltpetre. It is very common in rich tobacco, to see exude from the stems so as to make it white with pure saltpetre. This, however, when it is seen on fine tobacco, is a proof that it was not sufficiently fired; because it ought to be expelled from the stem and circulated in the leaf, where it should be incorporated in the oil. As a proof of the quantity of this ingredient, I will mention a fact within my own knowledge. During the revolutionary war, my father was in the habit of boiling his tobacco stalks and pouring the water into a number of trough trays, with pens of sticks rising to the surface of the water, to which the saltpetre attaches itself in delicate spangles like icicles. This was stroked off into a dust into its pure state. In those days there was more carelessness in curing than at present, otherwise the saltpetre would not have been allowed to remain in the stalks in so large a quantity.

Before I close this communication, I must warn such as gave credit to my former communication on the subject of packing plant land for burning at a future day, that in several instances my last effort failed. In the month of October a rain fell, which wet the land under the brush and wood, more than I had supposed. A threatening prospect for more induced me to set fire to them and several that were wetter than the rest made a poor turn-out. If I had waited till November, as I generally do, a dry spell had put them in fine order. Another evil also attended them. The unprecedented quantity of rain which fell during the winter, forbade my chopping them lightly again before sowing, and the ground became too compact. This would not have been the case if they had been made rich enough. I shall hereafter endeavor to pen my cattle on them in the spring before the grass seeds, and before the brush and wood isput on, or make them much richer with manurethat has no seed in it.

A PLANTER.

A FINE LOT OF PIGS.

A gentleman in Baltimore County who last October, at our Fair, bought that beautiful Berkshire boar and two of those fine sows, a cross between the Hallam and Thin Rind, has twelve very fine pigs of their produce, which he will sell at $10 a pair deliverable in Baltimore. Any orders addressed to this office will be promptly attended to, the pigs deliverable on the 20th October ensuing.

Sep. 27. 4t.

FOR SALE,

Upwards of 200,000 silk-worm eggs.
Address J. A. S. Patriot Office, Baltimore, Md.
Sep. 27. 3t.

FOR SALE

AT Clairmont Nursery, one Sow and Boar of the thin Rind breed of Hogs, the first about 2 years old, and the latter 1 year,—a rare chance to get at once into this breed—Price $25. Also a few pairs of Barnitz Pigs, and large Westphalian White Geese—the first $10 a pair, and the latter $5—coops, feed, and drayage, 75 cts. each.

ROBERT SINCLAIR.

P. S. $2 each will be given for a few full grown *Hen* White Turkeys, pure blood and unmixed, delivered at our Store in Light street. R. S.

Printed by Sands & Neilson, N. E. corner of Charles and Market streets.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS FOR SALE,

At Clairmont Nurseries, near Baltimore.

THE subscriber hereby informs his customers and others, that his stock for sale this season of all articles common in the nursery line, except the tenderest green house plants, are very thrifty and mostly of large size, and of extent and variety not surpassed by many, if any in America. Particularly the Apple and Peach; Ornamental trees; Roses and other Shrubs. Of the Morus Multicaulis, white Italian and other Mulberry Trees, he has got about 100,000; the former, 2 to 7 feet high, strong thrifty plants with good roots; white Italian, also the same for their height, 1 1-2 to 4 feet—the 2 feet and 1 1-2 will be sold low, and all other articles on moderate terms. For prices and sorts of fruits, ornamental trees, shrub, and fruit shrubs, &c. see printed and priced catalogues to be had of the subscriber, gratis. He has a superb collection of Double Dahlias, now in full bloom, comprising upwards of a quarter of an acre. To see them, and the nursery generally, the citizens and others are respectfully invited.

se 27 ROBERT SINCLAIR.

A GARDENER WANTED.

A single man of undoubted character for sobriety, industry and honesty, and who has a thorough knowledgeof gardening—who is competent to manage a large garden, pleasure ground, and hot house, and to discreetly superintend several hands that would be placed under him—will hear of a permanent situation in the South, where the climate is both healthful and delightful.

Apply to the Editor of the Farmer and Gardener, Baltimore.

All applications by letter *must be post-paid.*

aug 30

DALE'S NEW HYBRID TURNIP.

THE subscriber now offers to the agriculturists a new and decidedly superior variety of Turnip, originated by R. Dale, Esq. an intelligent farmer, near Edinburgh, Scotland, who thus speaks of its superior quality. "It was obtained by unwearied attention in crossing the Swedish or Ruta Baga Turnip; it is superior in size and flavor to the Ruta Baga; is closer and finer in texture; it is as rapid in its growth as the white flat turnip. In fact it includes the great desideratum in the selection of a proper variety of the turnip, which is to obtain the greatest possible weight at a given expense of manure. This variety seems to be more adapted to this end than any other sort introduced. It will be found superior in quality to any of the white field Turnips, and keeps longer than any of them, and very near as long as the Ruta Baga—the color is yellow—the shape oblong." Price 25 cents per ounce. The season for sowing is at hand.

R. SINCLAIR, Jr.

au 23 2t Light near Pratt st. wharf.

FRESH CABBAGE SEEDS.

THE SUBSCRIBER now offers for sale a superior lot of EARLY YORK CABBAGE seed growth 1835, it is of the Dwarf Scotch or short stalked variety, and well known among growers as the best and earliest heading. Also early BULLOCK'S HEART, LARGE YORK or HARVEST, London BATTERSEA, Cape SAVOY, Crispe's FLAT DUTCH, &c. &c. all of which are fully tested to vegetate finely and produce superior heads.

R. SINCLAIR, Jr.

aug 30 Light near Pratt-st. wh'f.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Ravages of the Hessian fly—quantity and price of bread stuffs—the grape culture—New York crops, early frost drill husbandry, &c—essay on the Hessian Fly—high prices at Newbern, N. C—Wm. Peoples on the advantages of enlightened farming—Chester Root on the culture of silk in the South—Gen. Tallmadge on do. in France, &c., with remarks by the editor of the Northampton Courier—account of the Massachusetts Silk Co. silk culture in Kentucky—fertilizing effects of lime and discovery of a new quarry—new mode of keeping fruit—caution to sheep breeders—new plough—treatment of fruit trees—antidote against mice—potatoes for swine—preservation of apples—on curing tobacco.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

☞ *These Prices are carefully corrected every Monday*

	PER	FROM	TO
Beans, white field,	bushel.	1 75	—
Cattle, on the hoof,	100lbs.	6 75	8 00
Corn, yellow,	bushel.	95	97
White,	"	92	94
Cotton, Virginia,	pound.	—	—
North Carolina,	"	—	—
Upland,	"	18½	20
Louisiana 19——Alabama	"	—	21
Feathers,	pound.	50	52
Flaxseed,	bushel.	—	1 50
Flour & Meal—Best wh. wh't fam	barrel.	12 00	—
Do. do. baker's	"	—	—
Do. do. Superfine,	"	9 50	9 62
Super How. st. in good de'd	"	9 75	—
" " wagon price,	"	9 50	—
City Mills, extra,	"	—	9 50
Do.	"	9 00	9 25
Susquehanna,	"	—	9 25
Rye,	"	5 75	6 00
Kiln-dried Meal, in hhds.	hhd.	—	20 00
do. in bbls.	bbl.	—	4 50
Grass Seeds, red Clover,	bushel.	5 50	6 00
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	3 00	3 50
Orchard,	"	2 50	3 00
Tall meadow Oat,	"	2 25	2 75
Herds, or red top,	"	1 00	1 25
Hay, in bulk,	ton.	—	20 00
Hemp, country, dew rotted,	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,	"	7	8
Hogs, on the hoof,	100lb.	8 25	8 50
Slaughtered,	"	—	—
Hops—first sort,	pound.	16	—
second,	"	14	—
refuse,	"	12	—
Lime,	bushel.	35	37
Mustard Seed, Domestic,	"	—	—
Oats,	"	43	45
Peas, red eye,	bushel.	—	—
Black eye,	"	1 12	—
Lady,	"	—	—
Plaster Paris, in the stone,	ton.	4 00	5 00
Ground,	barrel.	1 50	—
Palma Christa Bean,	bushel.	—	—
Rags,	pound.	3	4
Rye,	bushel.	102	110
Susquehannah,	"	—	—
Tobacco, crop, common,	100 lbs	3 50	4 50
" brown and red,	"	4 50	0 00
" fine red,	"	7 00	7 90
" wrappery, suitable for segars,	"	5 00	10 00
" yellow and red,	"	6 00	8 00
" good yellow,	"	8 00	12 00
" fine yellow,	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality,	"	4 00	5 00
" ground leaf,	"	5 00	8 00
Virginia,	"	7 00	14 00
Rappahannock,	"	—	—
Kentucky,	"	8 00	14 00
Wheat, white,	bushel.	2 10	2 20
Red, best	"	1 80	1 95
inferior,	"	1 40	1 60
Whiskey, 1st pf. in bbls.	gallon.	42	42½
" in hhds.	"	39½	—
" wagon price,	"	36	37
Wagon Freights, to Pittsburgh,	100 lbs	1 75	—
To Wheeling,	"	2 00	—
		washed.	*unwash*
Wool, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,	pound.	55 to 68	30 32
Full Merino,	"	48 53	28 30
Three fourths Merino,	"	45 48	26 28
One half do.	"	40 45	26 28
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	36 40	26 28
Pulled,	"	38 40	26 28

Howard st. Flour, sales limited, receipts very light.

A DURHAM BULL FOR SALE.

THE Editor of the Farmer and Gardener has for sale at his residence about two miles from Baltimore on the Philadelphia Turnpike road, a white bull with red spots about the head and neck. He is full blooded and of the improved short horn breed; has given many living evidences of his capacity for service, his calves being large and of the most superior points. His price is $300.

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
Apples,	barrel.	—	—
Bacon, hams, new, Balt. cured	pound.	15	16
Shoulders, do	"	13½	—
Middlings, do	"	—	13½
Assorted, country,	"	11½	12½
Butter, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	20	37
Roll,	"	20	25
Cider,	barrel.	—	—
Calves, three to six weeks old	each.	4 50	6 00
Cows, new milch,	"	25 00	45 00
Dry,	"	9 00	12 00
Corn Meal, for family use,	100lbs.	2 06	2 12
Chop Rye,	"	2 12	2 25
Eggs,	dozen.	—	12
Fish, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna,	barrel.	10 00	—
No. 2,	"	9 50	—
Herrings, salted, No. 1,	"	3 50	3 62
Mackerel, No. 1, ——No. 2	"	—	9 00
No. 3,	"	—	5 00
Cod, salted,	cwt.	3 00	3 25
Lard,	pound.	16	17

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

U. S. Bank,	par	VIRGINIA.	
Branch at Baltimore,	do	Farmers Bank of Virginia	2a2½
Other Branches,	do	Bank of Virginia,	do
MARYLAND.		Branch at Fredericksburg	do
Banks in Baltimore,	par	Petersburg,	do
Hagerstown,	½a	Norfolk,	do
Frederick,	do	Winchester,	do
Westminster,	do	Lynchburg,	do
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd,	do	Danville,	do
Do. payable at Easton,	do	Bank of the Valley,	do
Salisbury, 5 per ct. dis.		Branch at Romney,	1
Cumberland,	1	Do. Charlestown,	do
Millington,	do	Do. Leesburg,	do
DISTRICT.		Wheeling Banks,	2a2½
Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria, Banks, ½.		Ohio Banks, generally	3a3½
PENNSYLVANIA.		New Jersey Banks gen.	1½a2
Philadelphia,	¼a	New York City,	¼a
Chambersburg,	⅝a	New York State,	2½a3
Gettysburg	do	Massachusetts,	2a2½
Pittsburg,	2a2½	Connecticut,	2a2½
York,	¼a	New Hampshire,	2a2½
Other Pennsylvania Bks.	1½a2	Maine,	2a2½
Delaware [under $5]	3a4	Rhode Island,	2a2½
Do [over 5]	¼a½	North Carolina,	3a3½
Michigan Banks,	5a	South Carolina,	3a3½
Canadian do	5a	Georgia,	3½a4
		New Orleans	6

MORUS MULTICAULIS, FRUIT TREES, AND GREEN HOUSE PLANTS.

THE subscriber, as agent for the Messrs. Prince and Sons of Flushing, N. Y. will receive orders for any of the above articles, which will be furnished in good condition and with despatch. The Morus Multicaulis, (or Chinese Mulberry,) will be furnished as follows—from 2 to 3 feet high at $30 per 100, 3 to 4 feet at $35 per 100, Cuttings at $50 per 1000—The genuineness of the variety is guaranteed by Messrs. Prince and Sons—Also, the White Florence Mulberry Trees, which differ from the common sort by having entire leaves—price, 3 to 4 feet high, $15 per 100.

Every variety of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubbery, Flower Roots and Green House Plants, Field, Garden, and Flower Seeds, will be furnished on very favorable terms, and of superior quality.

Orders for the Morus Multicaulis, and indeed for all other trees and shrubbery, should be handed in by the 15th of October, and the articles will be sent according to directions, so as to reach their destination by the 1st to 10th November. Every purchaser will receive Prince & Sons' printed bills with their signature and guarantee.—Orders from a distance or from persons unknown to the subscriber, should be accompanied with respectable references in Baltimore or New York, or the money.

GIDEON B. SMITH,
At the Turf Register office, corner of
sep 27 North and Fayette st. Baltimore.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY

No. 36 W. Pratt-street, Baltimore, Jan. 25.

THE proprietor avails himself again of the commencement of a New Year, to express his grateful thanks to his numerous friends and customers for their kind and liberal support of his Agricultural Establishment, and is happy to say that his ceaseless exertions to accommodate the public, have not been without a corresponding encouragement from them, and with his present Improvements and Machinery, he is able to manufacture his Agricultural Implements much better than formerly, and with greater facility, and hopes to merit continued patronage. He now presents to the public an article new in its construction, for grinding corn and cob for feeding horses and stock. To those who approve this mode of feeding this machine is worthy their attention. Also, Corn Shellers to be worked by hand or horse-power. He has a variety of 8 raw Cutters; but his own patented Cylindrical Straw Cutter is not surpassed by any other implement of the kind in existence; he has recently made some improvements in their construction, which adds to their cost, and for which he has been obliged to add a trifling advance on the price of the small size:—his prices for them being as follows, viz:

11 inch Revolving bottoms $30, with extra pair of knives, $3
11 " Permanent Bottom 28, do do do 3
13 " " " 43, do do do 6
13 " Revolving Bottom 45, do do do 8
15 " " " 50, do do do 10
20 " Large size fitted for horse-power 80, do do 10

His variety of ploughs embraces almost every description and size that are worthy of notice, from a small seed Plough to the large rail road Plough—Gideon Davis' Improved Ploughs in all their variety, with cast and wrought shares; these castings are now made on his own premises, of the best stock and with special care; a supply of them always on hand to sell separate from the ploughs when required. Ox Scrapers for levelling hills, &c; common and patent Wheat Fans; Fox & Borland's spring concave Thrashing Machines, large and small size, and portable horse powers for the latter; also one of Z. Booth's 2 horse Thrashing Machines and stationary horse power for the same; Brown's vertical patent Wool Spinner, and Watson's patent Washing Machine, both very simple and useful machines for families; Harrows; double and single corn and tobacco Cultivators; superior grain Cradles; and a great variety of other farming implements of a prime quality; and all on reasonable terms, at wholesale and retail.

Likewise in store—Orchard Grass, Timothy, and Herds Grass seed of superior quality.

JONATHAN S EASTMAN.

CAULIFLOWER SEED.

I offer for sale a superior lot of early Cauliflower seed for fall sowing, to insure a certain crop of large Heads of this very desirable vegetable, the seed should be sown in the month of September in frames and planted in very rich well tilled light soil.

R. SINCLAIR, Jr.
aug 30 Light near Pratt-st. wh.

NEW CHINESE MULBERRY,

Or Morus Multicaulis Trees and Cuttings, for sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER has a large stock of these trees, very thrifty well rooted plants, 2 to 5 feet high, *raised in this country*, under his superintendance, which would be sold according to size, on pleasing terms, and carefully packed and forwarded to order to any section of our country.

And from six years experiments in cultivating this tree, he is decidedly of opinion, that there is no tree so well calculated to raise silk. Any information relative to its culture, will be furnished to purchasers if requested.—Also the Italian white mulberry 2 to 3 feet, very cheap.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Clairmont Nursery, near Baltimore. se 20

SUPERIOR DELAWARE KALE SEED,

Time of sowing 20th August.

JUST received of the present year's growth a superior lot of BLUE CURLED GREENS or DELAWARE KALE seed—this seed was raised from the most perfect plants under my own inspection—A more perfect article cannot be produced Gardeners and others will be supplied with this genuine article at $1 50 per lb.

R. SINCLAIR, Jr.
aug 23 Light, near Pratt street wharf.